

## The condition of developing political culture of Kazakh high school students

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**Abstract.** In the article the results of ascertaining experiment reflecting a real condition of the educating process on political culture of seniors at modern schools of Kazakhstan are presented. Authors of the article in detail analyze political life of Kazakh society, the reason of decrease in the level of political culture of the population in the country and growth of its patriarchy. On the basis of the offered model of education of political culture and the carried-out research with students, the level of a development of this phenomenon was defined, and readiness of teachers for implementation of ideological and political education of younger generation is defined.

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**Key Words:** political culture, ideological and political education, political socialization, civil society.

### Introduction:

A main goal of this article is representation of results of the ascertaining experiment about a condition of education of political culture of seniors, and also clarification of level of political culture, type of political socialization in the conditions of formation of the constitutional democratic state and civil society. The degree of readiness of teachers to implementation of education of political culture of pupils is defined, level of a development of political culture of seniors is revealed, the type of political socialization of Kazakhstan citizens and their level of political culture is defined.

### Methods.

During the study the problem of political education among pupils of senior classes we used the following methods: observations, interviews, surveys, modeling, analysis and study of school documentation, experiment. The study is basically based on the works of the following scientists: A. Almond, G.A.Abdikerova, M.Veber, S.Verba, K.S. Gadjeiev, D.V. Gudimenko, I.P.Gulyaeva, D.Divine, K.K. Zhampeisova, R.K.Kadyrzhanov, V.M. Korbu, D. Kanavah, D.White.

### Results:

The degree of readiness of teachers to implementation of education of political culture of pupils is defined, level of a development of political culture of seniors is revealed, the type of political socialization of Kazakhstan citizens and their level of political culture is defined.

1. **Research urgency.** After independence finding in 1991 in front of Kazakhstan there was an important question of a further way of development of the state and society. The Kazakhstan people led by the president of the country N. Nazarbayev went by the way of democratic transformations and reforms. In this connection, for us values of the right state and civil society which for 20 years take root into all spheres of public life became important. It is known that formation of the constitutional democratic state is impossible without civil, and, therefore, politically active society.

The political culture is the natural factor defining political life and political system of society.

Therefore in Kazakhstan the most important problem of education of political culture of the personality is static zed.

In this connection we decided to define the way the process of political culture education among younger generation is held in our schools. It's clear that it's important to give a definition to the term "political culture of an individual". We think that political culture being a core, an ideological foundation of general culture of a personality, represents its integrative quality containing and focusing on unity, interrelation and interdependence of his political and legal consciousness, civicism, patriotism, tolerance, social activity, highly developed sense of historical responsibility for his own and Motherland's destiny.

2. **Model of education at senior political culture.** For the purpose of definition of a real condition of educating on political culture, the model of political culture of the personality was developed by us. (see table 1)

**Table 1. Model of political culture of seniors.**

<b>Motivational component</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desire, aspiration and readiness for assimilation of essence of political culture to develop in itself qualities, characteristic for politically cultural personality: civilization, political consciousness, patriotism, humanity, the tolerance (tolerance), the developed feeling of historical responsibility for the destiny and destiny of the Fatherland, independence, dynamism, self-control;</li> <li>- Aspiration and readiness to live in the state which supreme value is the human person, justice, the right, freedom and independence of each citizen;</li> <li>- Aspiration, desire and readiness to identify citizen of the democratic constitutional state and civil society.</li> <li>- The requirement and readiness actively to participate in educational and informative, political and other kinds of activity promoting assimilation of essence and values of the constitutional democratic state and civil society;</li> <li>- Need for self-realization, for respect, for recognition, for the necessary social status;</li> <li>- Requirement and desire to be well informed about political events and the processes occurring in Kazakhstan and abroad.</li> </ul>	
<b>Cognitive component</b>	
<p>First block of knowledge</p> <p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Essence of structural components (knowledge, belief, practical actions), types, main characteristics of political culture of the personality,</li> <li>- Essence of political socialization of pupils.</li> </ul> <p>Knowledge and understanding by seniors of that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation, reproduction and development of political culture of the personality is carried out by means of assimilation and acceptance of values, norms, samples and standards of role behavior of society;</li> <li>- Assimilation of values, norms, standard and role behavior, the traditions, conducting to formation at them of qualities and the properties, allowing to adapt in this society, is carried out in the course of their socialization, political in particular;</li> <li>- Process of their socialization, political including is carried out by means of their inclusion in such kinds of activity, as educational and informative, political, political and educational, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Second block of knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- knowledge and understanding of essence and values of the constitutional democratic state and civil society in their unity, interrelation and inter-conditionality;</li> <li>- knowledge and understanding of that a basis of the constitutional democratic state makes the developed civil society that out of the developed civil society it can't take place that civil society – is society of politically active citizens;</li> <li>- knowledge and understanding of essence of political symbols of RK (flag, coat of arms, anthem, Constitution);</li> <li>- knowledge and understanding of essence of the Constitution as Republic basic law that a basis of legal good breeding makes knowledge and understanding of its basic provisions;</li> <li>- knowledge and understanding of program documents of political parties, the political movements existing in Kazakhstan;</li> <li>- knowledge and understanding of modern political problems, the current political events, processes, the phenomena occurring at us in the country, the near and far abroad.</li> </ul>
<b>Behavioural component</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is active in educational and informative, political and other kinds of activity promoting assimilation of essence of political culture of the personality, the constitutional democratic state and civil society; basic provisions of the Constitution of RK.</li> <li>- Well operates with knowledge of values of the constitutional democratic state and civil society, recognizes these values as own and follows them in practice.</li> <li>- Compares the knowledge received on occupations, from textbooks, mass media with real life; independently analyzes and systematizes any political phenomena, critically approaches to their assessment; actively expresses the point of view; reckons with opinion of other participants of discussion, validly and tolerantly treats them, changes own views if their inaccuracy is proved by others;</li> <li>- It is persevering, vigorous in achievement of goals, it is capable to rise over personal addictions, likes and dislikes, and also group interests if they go to a cut with standards of behavior, characteristic for the constitutional democratic state and civil society.</li> <li>- Validly treats power institutes, to existing orders in society, to a state system;</li> <li>- Recognizes equality in society;</li> <li>- Realizes that the right to life, to a personal liberty, to realization of the political, economic, social and spiritual needs, the right fortunately are an indispensable condition of existence of the constitutional democratic state and civil society; that recognition of a worthiness of the personality (as supreme value of civil society), its rights and freedoms assumes also responsibility of the personality before society, before other members of society that the free personality is, first of all, the legislative personality, what is society as the basis of the constitutional democratic state, is politically active society.</li> </ul>	

The developed model of political culture of seniors allowed us to define levels of political good breeding of the personality. In pedagogics it is accepted to allocate three levels of good breeding of the personality: high, average, low.

The group corresponding to high level of possession of political culture, included seniors for whom are characteristic existence of positive motive

to: to acquisition of political knowledge, to development in itself qualities of politically cultural personality, to use of mechanisms of education of political culture, to mastering by self-control, to recognition of the worthiness, to the necessary social status; fair idea of essence of political culture, its types, political socialization, the constitutional democratic state and civil society, their values, legal

good breeding, self-control, self-correction, a world outlook component of political culture, features of education of political culture, mechanisms of education of political culture, to development in themselves qualities of politically cultural personality, to mastering by self-control mechanisms, the rights and duties are capable to realize aspiration, are able to defend the point of view, endure the highest civil feelings. These school seniors are active, initiative, independent, responsible, basic and humane.

In the second group corresponding to the average level of possession of political culture, seniors at whom motives of acquisition of knowledge are defined by desire to learn the bright unusual facts of the international life, aspiration to development in themselves qualities of politically cultural personality entered has selective character, the aspiration to use mechanisms of education of political culture is poorly expressed, the desire to seize self-control mechanisms is poorly expressed, have rather full political knowledge, are able to defend the point of view, but not always willingly it do, aren't always capable to realize the rights and duties, are capable to experience of the highest civil feelings.

Sometimes show passivity, lack of initiative, can allow negligence, participating in political actions.

The third group corresponding to low level of a development of political culture, included seniors who have no desire to be engaged in political activity, there is no aspiration to broaden the horizons, desires to self-improvement, to self-realization of the intrinsic forces, to recognition, to occupation of the necessary social status; political knowledge is superficial and isn't systematic, isn't able to analyze and generalize the present facts, there are no own judgments on policy issues, valuable orientations of the constitutional democratic state and civil society; evade from inclusion in any kinds of political activity, neglect interests of collective. Are unscrupulous, have no steady positions, aren't able to analyze political events, to isolate in them the basic, aren't capable to experience of the highest civil feelings, have no idea of the rights and duties.

**3. Determining the level of readiness of teachers to implement the education of senior political culture.** Development of model of education of political culture of seniors in modern conditions gave the chance to us to reveal a real condition of good breeding of this phenomenon at pupils of the advanced school age and level of readiness for implementation of this work of school teachers, class teachers in particular.

At identification of level of readiness of teachers, class teachers to implementation of this work at school we used the following methods: questioning, conversations with pupils, teachers and directors of

studies on educational work, supervision over the organization of teaching and educational process at school, studying of plans of educational work.

Questionnaires and conversations with teachers included the following questions:

- knowledge of essence of concepts: "political culture", "the constitutional democratic state", "civil society", "features of education of political culture of seniors in the conditions of construction in Kazakhstan of the constitutional democratic state and civil society";

- Understanding of need to carry out political education at school;

- Knowledge of the main characteristics, structural components of political culture, ways of its education in modern conditions.

Questionnaires and conversations were carried out directly by the researcher.

The cut was carried out in October, 2009. The following results were received. From 102 interrogated teachers only 8,4 % gave a full, irrefragable answer on a question: "What do you understand as political culture of the personality?", 75 % of teachers gave the incomplete answer, and 16,6 % left this question without the answer.

On a question: "Whether you consider, what civil society on which way of construction we stand, is politically active society?" 62,5 % of teachers gave the affirmative answer, 33,3 % - disagreed with this statement, and 4,2 % - found it difficult to answer a question.

On a question: "Whether you pay today attention to ideological and political education of pupils in the work?" 79,1 % of teachers in the affirmative answered, 16,6 % answered negatively, and 4,3 % of teachers answered that not always pay attention to ideological and political education, however 37,5 % of teachers answered in the affirmative on this question, couldn't give the exact answer to a question: "What do you understand as political culture of the personality?".

On a question: "Whether it is necessary to bring up today at school students political culture?" 91,7 % of teachers answered positively, 8,3 % left this question without the answer.

At the same time, on a question: "What features of education on political culture in modern conditions can you name?" none of teachers didn't connect its education with need of assimilation of values of the constitutional democratic state and civil society, respectively didn't call also the main directions of educational work in this aspect. All teachers, as well as earlier, under education of political culture of seniors, understand their political education which is only one of its numerous aspects. And if to take in attention that political information, political

conversation as the most important forms of political education at school, they aren't carried out today at all, it is possible to tell that work on education of political culture of seniors at schools of Kazakhstan is neglected. Studying of plans of educational work of class teachers allowed us to notice that in them practically there are no the actions directed on ideological and political education of pupils, the truth is paid attention to some aspects of education of political culture, namely: to patriotic, international education and legal good breeding.

The analysis of results of poll of teachers, and also studying of pedagogical documentation allowed us to present a complete picture of educational activity of school in the field of a studied phenomenon at seniors. The given results testify that the most part of teachers isn't ready to implementation of this direction of educational work at school.

#### **4. Determining the level of formation of political culture of high school students.**

Explanation of a real condition of education of political culture of seniors at modern school even more staticizes a problem investigated by us. But, before passing to illumination of this question, we would like to show, what features of political culture of the population of Kazakhstan today as a whole.

So, from 54 interrogated seniors, only 7,4 % answered to a question: "What do you understand as political culture?", and 92,6 % of pupils left this question without the answer.

With a view of clarification of representations of seniors about the constitutional democratic state and civil society, we asked a question: "In what essence of the constitutional democratic state and civil society?", 50 % of interrogated seniors were at a loss with the answer, 32,2 % defined the constitutional state as the state where prevail democracy, the right, justice, civilization. The others in an individual order called separate values, characteristic for the constitutional democratic state and civil society (freedom, equality, justice, democracy, humanity, observance of laws, friendship of the people).

Also it was interesting to us to find out the relation of seniors to values of civil society, for this purpose we asked the following question: "Whether for development of civil society it is necessary for citizens to acquire the following values: freedom, democracy, equality, political pluralism, justice, political activity, rule of law, freedom of worship and religions, humanity, person? (place in the order of the importance)". The following results were received: 50 % of seniors consider that such values as political pluralism, the rule of law aren't necessary to citizens in the conditions of civil society; other seniors note that they are necessary, but their importance doesn't

rise above the 5th place. Only in one work the senior pupil puts political activity on the 3rd place, in other answers this value is put on 7-10 by places. Results of answers testify that seniors don't give importance to political values in development of civil society, means, don't realize their leading role in processes of civil formation of society, in particular the person.

72,2 % of seniors couldn't answer a question: "Do You know what political traditions of our state are?", and the others could call only an election of the president, or a governor.

52,6 % of school seniors know that political symbols of RK are the coat of arms, a flag and the anthem, other 47,4 % were at a loss with the answer. Any of seniors didn't call such symbol as the Constitution.

With a view of an assessment seniors of a political situation in RK, us asked the following question: "What your relation to a political situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan?" The following answers were received: from 30 pupils of the senior classes of 63,3 % noted that characterize a political situation in the republic as "neutral", 36,7 % - as "disturbing", any of respondents didn't answer that the political situation in the country positive or negative that generally represents the facts.

To find out ideas of pupils of type of political socialization in society and to define, as far as seniors well understand a political situation, we asked the following question: "What, in your opinion, the type of political socialization, is characteristic for our society? (harmonious, pluralistic, disputed, tactical, hegemonic)". As a result we received answers: 36,8 % of pupils consider that the disputed type of political socialization, 26,6 % - tactical, 20 % - harmonious, 16,6 % - hegemonic, 13,3 % - pluralistic is characteristic.

We were also interested, on how many pupils have ideas of type of political socialization in the constitutional democratic state in this connection, we offered a question: "What of the called types of political socialization is preferable to the constitutional, democratic state?" also received the following answers: 10 % of seniors consider that disputed type, 20 % - tactical, 26,7 % - pluralistic, 43,3 % - harmonious. From these answers it is visible that a big half of seniors correctly defines type of political socialization in the democratic constitutional state, however 30 % of seniors have incorrect representations.

To define, as far as seniors are familiar with the Republic of Kazakhstan parties and their activity, we asked such questions as: "About what existence of parties, the organizations, political movements you are familiar?" and "With what activity of political parties, political movements you are familiar and Your

relation to them?" The following results were received: 57,8 % of seniors could call on 1-2 parties, and 42,2 % - were at a loss with the answer. 73,6 % of seniors aren't familiar with activity of called parties, 10,5 % answered that are familiar superficially with activity of DVK parties (a democratic choice of Kazakhstan) and JSC Zhol. These results testify that seniors don't know about activity of parties in the territory of Kazakhstan and, naturally, can't make in the future a political choice for this or that political party.

89,4 % of seniors answered positively a question: "Whether questions of political character are discussed?", and at 57,8 % of seniors questions of political character are discussed in a family, at 47,3 % - in a circle of friends, at 5,2 % - in a class and 21 % of pupils answered negatively this question. As we see, at school as one of the most important institutes of political socialization, questions of the called character aren't a subject of discussion.

It was interesting to us to learn, how often seniors read newspapers, and it appeared that 16,6 % of pupils read newspapers systematically, 56,6 % - sometimes, 26,1 % - is rare. From these answers clearly that 83,3 % of seniors aren't in a course of all events occurring in the country and abroad, and read political sections only 26,3 % of seniors, and 73,7 % - entertaining and sports news. From all newspapers, it appeared the most popular "Caravan", it was specified by all participants of poll, as readable newspapers seniors called "Time" (36,8 %), "Komsomolskaya Pravda" (0,5 %), "The Kazakhstan truth" (0,5 %), "The republic on" (0,5 %), "Beyond the law" (0,5 %), "Aerial" (0,5 %), "The secret power" (0,5 %), "New generation" (0,5 %).

Among programs and the TV channels shining political life of the country, the most popular there was a KTK channel, the programs "News", "Week" (42 %), news of 31 channels (15,7 %), Habar (10,5 %), 36,8 % of seniors don't watch news and don't love political programs. Thus it is clear, why many seniors have no fair idea of a political situation in the republic.

With a view of clarification of implementation at school of actions for political education of seniors, we asked a question: "Whether events on political subjects are held at your school?", as a result of which found out that from all forms of the organization political education \debates, debate, political conversations, a political information, briefings, etc. \only class hours are spent, and only 26,3 % of seniors take in them active part, 26,3 % - passive, and they don't cause interest in 36,8 % of seniors. It means that the organization of class hours passes at a low level and discussed political subjects don't interest seniors, that is, aren't actual for them.

Us the opinion of young men on need of their competence of political events in our country and abroad in this connection, we asked the following question interested: "Whether it is necessary today for young citizens of our state to be well informed about political events?", on what 53,5 % of seniors answered in the affirmative, and 31,5 % consider that isn't obligatory. From this it is visible that many seniors don't understand the role in society life.

The general analysis of answers showed that seniors have superficial ideas of political life of the state, a narrow outlook in the policy sphere, not exact ideas of the different parties of political life. They don't own knowledge of such concepts, as political culture, political socialization, the constitutional state, civil society. At seniors the active living position isn't created, they don't realize the role in development of civil society, the responsibility before political processes in the country. All this speaks about a low level of development of political culture of studying senior classes.

Data of questionnaire had for us depressing character. First, because today at all schools of Kazakhstan including at schools where questionnaire in the 9th classes was carried out by us reading a course of "A state and right basis" where sufficient idea of essence of the constitutional democratic state and civil society is given is entered. So, one of the very first subjects of the course "OGP" is devoted to the state, history of its emergence, essence of concepts: "state", "statehood", "the sovereign state". In a separate subject the essence of the constitutional state and civil society, their signs, the basic principles of construction, and also essence "legal culture and "civilization" is considered. In spite of the fact that one of the main living conditions, both the constitutional state, and civil society, high level of political culture of the personality, neither in the program acts, nor in the textbook on "OGP" about political culture of the personality isn't told words.

Besides, assimilation of knowledge of essence and values of the constitutional democratic state and civil society has no personal and significant character as their assimilation isn't connected with education of their political culture for seniors. It is necessary to note also, absence of system in assimilation of this knowledge in aspect of education of political culture of seniors: if knowledge of the constitutional democratic state and civil society is given them in the 9th class, "political culture of the personality" seniors get acquainted for the first time with concept only in the 11th class in a course "The person and society". It is necessary to pay attention and that in the section on a question "Political culture" of seniors at all don't acquaint with such concepts as political socialization, types of political culture and

political socialization of the personality. If in manuals on political socialization of the personality it is said that this process begins with early age and to the old age that it passes in some stages, pupils are obliged about it the nobility.

In forming experiment, we defined control and experimental classes. We distributed all pupils of experimental and control classes on levels of a development of their political culture.

Given results are given in the Table 2. (see Table 2)

**Table 2 Criteria and levels of a sformirovannost of political culture of seniors by results of ascertaining experiment**

Class	Levels and criteria of a sformirovannost of political culture											
	Motivational (%)			Cognitive (%)			Behavioral (%)			Level of political culture (%)		
	High	Average	Low	High	Average	Low	High	Average	Low	High	Average	Low
Experimental	32,3	42,8	24,9	7,7	29,7	62,6	17,8	42,8	45,4	17,2	38,4	44,3
Controlling	34,6	44,5	20,9	6,6	21,1	72,3	15,3	46,1	38,6	18,8	37,3	43,9

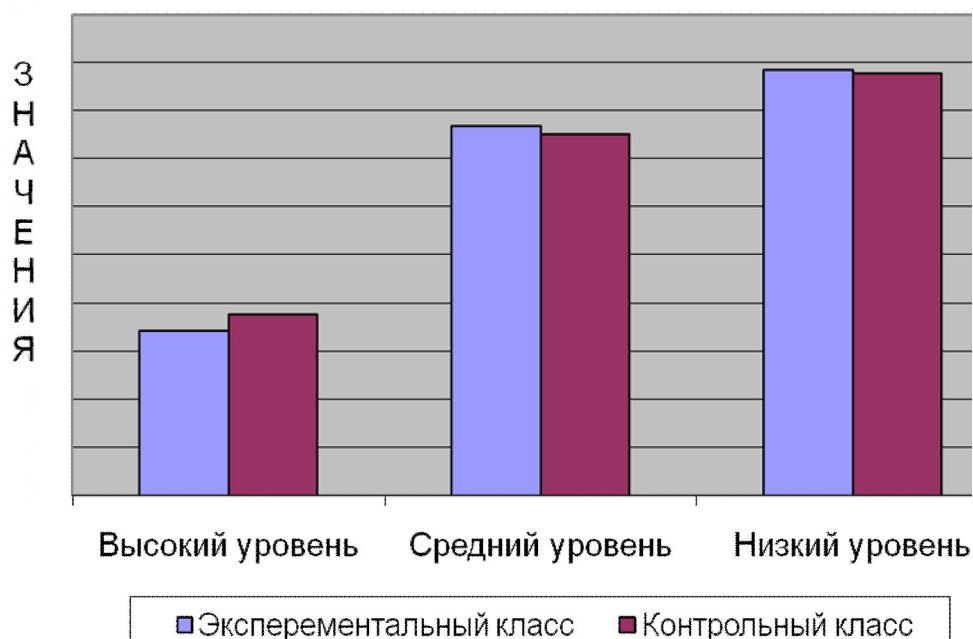
From the table it is visible that in a class which we in the subsequent defined as experimental (in the table it for descriptive reasons noted as experimental), level of a development of political culture by motivational and behavioral criterion is lower, and results of cognitive criterion are higher, than in a control class. The matter is that in a class which was taken by us as experimental, additional educational services were carried out: open classrooms, special courses, disciplines: psychology, economy. Knowledge of an experimental class on psychology, in particular about self-control and self-correction, promoted that the cognitive criterion is higher, than in a control class in which there were no such educational services.

Despite it, the general level of a development of political culture by results of motivational, cognitive and activity criteria in a control class appeared higher, than in the experimental. The basis for this purpose was that in a control class, unlike experimental, the system of educational actions of political character was carried out. For descriptive reasons, we made the schedule. (see drawing 1).

#### Drawing 1

##### Levels of a development of political culture of high school students.

*In this picture: vertical - the meaning, horizontal - high, average and low levels Experimental class and Control class*



From the picture it is obvious that high level of political culture in a control class own bigger number of pupils than in an experimental class, the same it is possible to tell and about the average level, only variability of data here considerable (a difference for 17,4 %), on the low level of pupils of experimental classes more than in the control.

These data allow to draw a conclusion on low level of political culture of seniors as almost every second senior are characterized by low level of political culture.

These tables show that business with cognitive criterion worst of all is. Seniors don't own necessary knowledge of political culture, its main structural components, political socialization, its types, the constitutional democratic state and civil society, legal good breeding.

### Conclusions:

Purposeful work at schools of Kazakhstan on education of political culture of seniors is absent.

Absence of purposeful work of school on education of political culture of seniors in Kazakhstan will lead in the near future to replenishment of army of low level of good breeding of this phenomenon at adult population that becomes the reason of long-term formation in our Fatherland of the constitutional democratic state and civil society.

The main reason for absence of purposeful work of school on educating school seniors on activist, democratic or otherwise civil type of their political culture is due to the absence of understanding of school teachers about the essence of the concept "political culture of the persona", and the essence of the constitutional democratic state and civil society, respectively, and absence of knowledge of features of education of this integrative quality of the person with modern school seniors. Spontaneity, absence of due installation on need of implementation of this work from administration of school conducts to a non-coordination of actions of teachers, class teachers, teachers of the subjects in this direction. So, knowledge of the importance of the constitutional democratic state and civil society, the essence of the political culture, received by school seniors from courses like "State and the right basis", "The person and society" doesn't carry for them the personal importance as they aren't staticized by teachers, class teachers with education of their own political culture.

Absence of such installation testifies that teachers of schools of general humane cycle don't

carry out after-hour work on deepening, ordering and expansion of representations of seniors about all above-named concepts, in aspect of education at them a phenomenon investigated by us.

We developed system of work on education of political culture of school seniors which is approved in practice, we made the forming and total experiment that has shown positive results. There will be publications about it in the following articles.

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